

Q. #1787

PRO JUSTITIA

Doc. 5597

Government Bureau for
the Investigation of
War Crimes.

OFFICIAL RECORD

Today, 15 March 1946, I, Gerrit Jan SIP, 1st class Inspector of Police, charged with investigation of war crimes, have interrogated the person:
Charles van der SLOOT,
born at The Hague on 20 February 1917, enlisted in the "landstorm" (Tr. note: territorial militia army), acting as interpreter at the Office for Japanese Affairs, residing at Park Hotel, Batavia, who, on enquiry, stated as follows:

I served in the R.N.I.A. as an interpreter for the Moluccas area and was stationed at Amboen. On 30 January 1942 it became known that Japanese troops had landed on Amboen. After some battles in which I personally took no part, the Staff of troops stationed in Amboen was taken prisoner near PASSO (Lateri) on 2 February 1942 at 3 a.m.

.....

On 16 February 1942 I along with some 20 Javanese soldiers of the R.N.I.A. was taken by ship to Timor. The voyage lasted four days during which we were badly fed and one day were given nothing to drink. After disembarkation Koepang airfield proved to be our destination. The journey on foot took 5 days which I covered with hands tied behind my back. I was so exhausted that on arrival I lay unconscious for 5 hours. The next day I had to act as an interpreter between the Japanese and Australian Prisoners-of-war. There were more than one thousand Australians amongst whom were many wounded and malaria and dysentery patients.

An Australian medical officer asked for medical treatment and medicines for his sick. The Japanese officer named FUKADA bluntly refused. These Australians lived in an enclosure fenced in with barbed wire and bamboo, practically in the open air. I stayed there for about a fortnight and during that time about fifty Australians died and had to be buried within that same enclosure. The area in which more than one thousand Australians lived was about two acres. Food for these Australians was very poor. Only dry rice was supplied; they had to do their own cooking. Equipment for that purpose was insufficient so that preparation and serving of breakfast consisting of rice porridge lasted from 6 till 11 a.m. The Australian officer, a Lieutenant Colonel, asked my intermediary in order to get conditions improved. I translated this request to the Japanese named FUKADA but once again I received a blunt refusal. The Japanese supplied only rice, never vegetables or meat. During those two weeks I asked for improvement several times at the request of the Australian Lieutenant Colonel; I did the same of my own accord but it was all to no avail.

The Japanese demanded a working-party of 500 men each day to repair roads, to cut trees and to do digging. The Australian Officer could at most detail 300 men a day fit to do some work. The remainder was sick or too weak. The food supplied amounted to one liter of rice porridge per man per day.

Ex. #1787

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The Australians had wounded personnel among them. During my two weeks' stay there about 30 men were operated upon for extraction of shell splinters among other things. These operations were carried out by their own doctors in the open air with the patient seated on and tied to a chair. The doctors were compelled in some cases to operate without anaesthetics. Medical treatment as well as admission to the hospital at Koepang were refused nor were anaesthetics given.

.....

In July 1942 a Timorese had cut a telephone wire at that place. The delinquent was caught in the act and arrested, along with two brothers of DENOE who happened to be in the neighbourhood. I am convinced they were not guilty; one was 21 years of age and the other 16. That very day they were sentenced to death which was done in the following way. In my presence and through my intermediary as an interpreter the suspect was merely asked his name and why he had cut the wire by KAWAKE. He stated his name and said further he wanted the wire for private use. The two brothers of DENOE were never asked a question. That same day on orders from KAWAKE and without any form of trial I had to draw up a document in the Malay language announcing the death sentence of these three which was placarded in the market-place. The public was instructed to come and look on. Rajas and I myself were told to attend. When I arrived on the spot I saw three new-dug graves. After a few minutes the three convicted with hands tied behind their backs were led in. One after another had to kneel before the graves facing the firing squad and the public. They were not blindfolded. A Japanese, Lieutenant KAWAKE read the sentence in Japanese warning that everybody who committed sabotage would be shot. I had to translate this in Malay to the public. Hereafter the three were shot; all three fell backwards in their grave. The 16 years old was immediately dead, the 21 years old received a coup de grace. The suspect was still alive and moaned. A Japanese soldier armed with a rifle and bayonet compelled one of the bystanders to take a heavy stone and to throw this into the grave at the head of the wounded man. The sight shocked me so that I went away. The graves have been filled up by bystanders on orders from the Japanese as I heard afterwards. Attending this execution were Lieutenant KAWAKE and Corporals KAWASAKI and KATC.

.....

Charles van der SLOOT, mentioned above, was duly sworn before me at the beginning of his statement in the manner prescribed to state the truth and nothing but the truth, while he, after having completed his statement and after having had it read to him adheres to it and signs it

/s/ Ch. van der SLOOT.

And I have embodied it in this official record in pursuance of the oath, taken by me on the assumption of my office and it has been signed and concluded by me, at Batavia, on 19 March 1946

The Inspector of Police
7/s/ G.J. SIP

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The Inspector of Police
/s/ G.J. SIP

CERTIFICATE.

The undersigned CHARLES JONGENEEL, Captain RNIA, head of War Crimes Section of NETHERLANDS FORCES INTELLIGENCE SERVICE (NEFIS), being first duly sworn on oath deposes and states that the annexed statement is a full, true, complete and accurate copy of the original Dutch document entitled:

Sworn statement of Charles van der SLOOT, interpreter, drawn up by G.J. SIP, inspector of police, dated 15th March 1946, No. 2750/R,

which original document is a part of the official records of NEFIS,

signature:

sgd. Ch.Jongeneel
September 2, 1946.

Subscribed and sworn to before me K.A. de WEERD, LL.D., Major Artillery RNIA
Senior Official attached to the Office of the Attorney-General N.E.I.

signature:

sgd. K.A. de WEERD.

EVIDENTIARY DOCUMENT # 5599

No. 1

書類第599号

①

證明書

下記署名者和蘭軍情報部戰犯課長蘭印軍大尉
千ヤルスヨングルベルハ先テ正式宣誓、上添附、陳述書、
警視G.I.コウア作成係、一九四六年三月十五日附
通譯千ヤルス・ファンデルスロト、宣誓陳述書

第二七五〇號

上題文和蘭語原文書全文、真実完全且正確ナル事ニシテ
尚右原文書、和蘭軍情報部、公式記錄、一部ナコトヲ證言ス

署名

千ヤルスヨングルベル

(和蘭軍情報部官印)

一九四六年十一月一日

余蘭印檢事總長事務局附先任官員 蘭印軍砲兵
少佐 法學博士カーヤ・テウ・ウェント、面前ニテ
署名且宣誓セリモナリ。

署名

カーヤ・テウ・ウェント

(バタヴィアセントラム檢事總長官印)

FEE COPY
RETURN TO ROOM 361

書類第五五九七號

2750/R

正義、為二

戰爭犯罪調查局

公式記録

本日一九四六年三月十五日、余、戰爭犯罪調查擔當一給警視
 ハリット・デヤンスキー少佐ハ一九一七年冬正六年八月三十日海牙
 生、「ラドストーム」(譯者註:地方國民軍)所屬、日本關係事
 務局通譯ハタビヤハリホテル居住、

チャーリス・ファン・デル・スロト

人物ヲ訊問シテ處彼質問二對ニ次如く言明シテ。

私ハウカス地域ニ於テ通譯半蘭印軍ニ勤務、

アーノー駐在ニテナリ。一九四三年一月三十日日本軍

ガアーノーニ上陸シ事判メシ。

私自身ハ參加ナカシガニ三回、戦ヒガツテカラアーノー

ニ駐在ニテナリ軍隊幹部ハバソウ(ラティ)附近テ

一九四三年二月一日午前三時捕虜ナリシ。

No. 2

NO.3

元四年二月十六日松濱軍印軍十約二十名、小陸、兵隊
緒船、午十七、遼河東ラニヨリ、航海八四日、緒キテシテ、
同我、給食、要火丸一日、飲物、全然無ラニセラニ。隆後
「二十六」航行場所我、目的地、下心了、前、後、旅伴、候
事、五日向リ、向松濱、西行、後事、前、後、事、行シテ、
私非常、被敵十ミテ、了着、終、五時、向無意識、横シテ、
三。翌日松濱日本人、瀋洲人、宿舎向、通訊、字、動力各アリテ
テ、三。一千名以上、瀋洲人、宿、一千三、多、一百個、着立
「アサヒ」上、赤脚、寒心着、居テシ。

一人、瀋洲、軍医、官、彼、病人、連、对、小医療、薬水四
要、來、之、シ。」「九、十日、日本人、士官、素、貧乏、拒絕、之、シ。
等、瀋洲人、鉄條、網、竹、圍、セ、構内、了、實、戶外、候
事、居、之、シ。其、延、約、一週、前、帶、在、之、シ。ソミテ、向、約
半、人、瀋洲人、死、之、日、構内、埋葬、サナク、ハナリ、セ、之、
四。一千名以上、瀋洲人、候、半、宿、地域、約、二、エーカー、半、里、
云、比、等、瀋洲、兵、討、不、食、物、非常、要、アリ、セ、之、乾、燐、米
ダケ、供給、セ、シ。彼、等、自、命、料、理、半、升、ハナリ、セ、之、
三、料、理、為、設、備、不、充、食、之、シ、粥、朝、食、調、ハ、少、
二、朝、行、討、カ、十、財、迄、カ、リ、之、シ。隆、軍、中、候、九、瀋洲、之、官、
一、狀、能、改、善、不、ア、私、幹、旋、チ、賴、ミ、之、私、ア、要、請、ア
七、九、十、行、日本人、傳、達、三、云、タ、ガ、再、營、氣、ハ、拒、絕、受、ケ、
ア

5597

シテ。日本人采々ヲ給之決ニテ野菜又肉ヲ給與シセバシ。
コニ通向向私濠州中佐、願ニ修リ數回改善ヲ要求シ三
タ又私旨ヲ進シテ改善行フ願之アリガシヒ日無駄シシタ
日本人毎日五百人作業隊道路修理樹木伐採立六場
ノタメ要水ニシテ濠州大官精々仕アラズニ可能者日三百名
ヲ遣不當が出来アリ残者病復或余リニ座候シタ
供給サシ食糧一人百粥一立シタ。
濠州人中ニハ負傷兵が居タ。私其處ニ通向居間約二十
人分取りワク砲彈破片摘出牛術ヲ受ケシタ。之等牛術
ハ彼等自身医者ニ像シテ患者坐セ椅子ニ補リシテ戶外
テ行ヒセリ。医者連中或い場合ハ麻酔剤ヲ使用セテ手術
ナリヤシタ。治癒症例ハバシ、病院入院スル
モ拒絶シ入麻酔剤與ヘラセヤシタ。

× × × ×

110.4

5597

シテ。日本人兵士ミヲ給ニ及ビテ野菜又肉ヲ給與シテヤシテシ。
ノ、一周間内に於く、私之豪州中佐、願ニ餘り數回改善ヲ要求シテ
タ又私之進ニ改善方ヲ頼ム。シタガソシ比日無駄シテ
日本人、毎日五百人、作業隊ニ道路修理樹木伐採立穴塗
リトニ要求シテ、豪州士官、精勤仕事ヲ不可能、着日ニ一百名
ノ隊遣不司トガ出来シテ、殘リ者、病氣或ニ余リニ虚無シテシ。
併給セシ食物、一人百粥一立テシ。

豪州人中ニ、負傷兵が居タ。私其處ニ一周間居間、約二十
人ガ取り出ツ。包弾破片摘之、牛筋受ケシ。之等、牛筋
シ被等自縫、医着三枚シテ車心着テ椅子ニ補リ、戸外
テ行心シテ。医者連中或心場合ニ、麻酔膏使用セス手術
手術ナリヤシテシ。治療後、ノハシ、病院入院スル
モ拒絕シ又麻酔膏を與ヘシセヤシテシ。

× × × × × ×

110.4

559.9

一九四三年七月一日午後十一時五十分が其處電線ヲ切断シテ之より犯人公理行犯ヲ発見可し偶然附道居合シテ「子又」云フ二人兄弟第一編ニ捕ヘテシタ彼等ハ罪ナキトヲ私ハ確信シス一人ハ二十才余他ハ十六才アリス。即日彼等ハ死刑宣告サシソレハ次、やうす方法言サレシタ。私立會下又道訟上シテ私仲介ヨリソ、犯人公單ニ彼名前何故彼が電線ヲ切断シタクノ理由川毛一音訟ニ尋ネテアシテ、彼ハ自命名前を告知更ニ彼がソ、電線ヲ私用、魯ニ欲シタ事ヲ語リシタク。子又十七二人兄弟ハ少シモ毒手アセシテ多同日川毛ヨリ命令ヨリ何ヲ密剣ノ形式モナク私ハ馬未語市場ニ掲示シテ多之等三人死刑ヲ布告入之者ヲ作成シテハナリセシタク。大眾ハ未ア見出様ニ命令サレ又酋長達ト私自身も出席ハ様ニ言ハシシタ。私ハ其場ニ着クト私ハ三ツノ新シテ御シタスノ具アリ。數分後ソ、三人罪人ハ西洋ア後半三縛ラシテ引込ヒシテシタク、各自其穴ノ前ニ射撃隊並ニ大衆三面シテ跪カネバカリセシタク。彼等ハ目隠シハサシタケタ。日本人陸軍中尉川毛ハ日本語不言本夕ナシヲナシタ着ハビ射殺サレテアリテ警官会館夕死刑宣告ヲ朗讀シタク、是ヲ公報、為ニ私ハ馬未語ニ詠サナリハナリマセンシタ。數ニ於テ三人ハ射殺サレシタク三人共也後ザ「彼等」墓ニ倒レシタ十六才者ハ直立死ニタク、二十一才者ハ七十才一聲ヲ發ケシタ。嫌疑者ハ未だ生半チ居マシタソテ帥半シタク、小鎗ト鎗剣ト武装シテヨリ日本人兵隊ハ參觀者、一人ニ重千石アトリ墓、中ニノル骨傷者、頭目ガケテ強テ殴付キ此事ア余儀ナクサセマシタソ、光景ハ私ニシヨツクア手ヘタリ

10.5

5597

私ハ立チ去リマシタ. 私が後テ開イタ所ニ依レバソノ幕ハ參觀
者ニヨツテ日本人、命令ニヨリ埋シマシタコノ執行ニ出席シ
署ハ川毛中尉站ニ川崎及加藤兩伍長ニアリマシタ.

上述ノチャーリス・ファン・デル・スロトトハ正式ニ私面前ニ於テ
彼陳述ヲ為スニ先ダツテ所定、如ク眞實アリズベ眞實以外
ハ述ベサル事ヲ聲言セリ而シテ彼ハ彼陳述ヲ完了シソレヲ彼
前テ讀ミシ時是ヲ固守シ之署名セリ

署名 チャーリス・ファン・デル・スロトト
余ハ余ノ職務二十シタル宣誓言ニ從ツテ本陳述ヲコノ公式報告
ニ作成セリ。余ハ一九四六年三月十九日バタヴィヤニ於テ之署名
シ終了トナス

監視

署名 G. J. 斯密

No. 6